

BRITISH FIND DRINK SOLUTION IN 'DORA'

War Time Control of Liquor Traffic Reduces Drunkenness to Minimum.

SIPS AT MEAL TIME ONLY

Continuation of Board Is Proposed—Scotland Turns to Local Option Feature.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. LONDON, Feb. 1.—Great Britain has found a solution of the drink problem short of absolute prohibition. Its name is "Dora," otherwise the name of the realm, and it is the name of the restrictions established to reduce drunkenness by physiological means, roughly speaking, it confines drinking to meal hours.

Under the "Dora" system drinks can be had only between the hours of 12:30 and 2:30 and 6 and 9 P. M., affording ample means for the working man to get a whisky and soda with his meal, but no opportunity to hang around the bar all day and all the evening and become intoxicated. The hours are enforced strictly and from the smartest hotels to the smallest night clubs it is absolutely impossible even for the lounge to get a drink out of hours.

Figures just published by the Liquor Control Board, of which Lord D'Abernon is the head, apparently prove Dora's success. Deaths from alcoholism in 1913 were 1,321; in 1914 they were 1,316; in 1915 the number was 1,450; in 1916 it was 1,517; that total fell to 539 and in 1917 to 226.

Condemns for drunkenness in 1913 were 138,277; in 1914 they numbered 132,425; in 1915 the total was 135,511; in 1916 it was 141,151; and in 1917 it had fallen to 46,419 and in 1918 to 29,975.

Early in the session of Parliament Premier Lloyd George promised to introduce a bill which would establish liquor commissions to carry on the control of the drink trade, and small towns will vote dry the majority of areas strongly favor liberty in this respect.

Lord D'Abernon, who is admittedly not a prohibitionist, says: "It is quite evident that intelligent regulation of drinking, though it may require more knowledge and thorough study than a simple limitation of the amount of drink, will be less unpopular and has many practical advantages. These it is, therefore, to which there are serious objections, the policy of restricting the supply of alcoholic beverages must give rise to a rush of drinking and inequality in distribution and small inevitably will open the door to bootlegging operations. It tends to combine the maximum irritation of the public and the maximum loss of revenue with the minimum benefit."

With real temperance on the other hand, if by the method of regulation on physiological principles we can obtain adequate results for the health and sobriety of the nation, these results will be attained with less disturbance of the public and less abrupt violation of the habits of the community."

Although Lord Leverhulme from the United States has returned impressed by prohibition, other important industrial leaders have not. Lord D'Abernon, originally the American managing director of one of the largest department stores in London and a chain throughout the kingdom, says:

"The war work of the liquor control board has had wonderful results. It is just and a move in the right direction. Prohibition at the present moment is an impossibility and it would not receive the people's vote."

The liquor trade is more reasonable in some extent in accepting restrictions than in the United States. The British trading activities have been decreased to a reasonable extent. Licensed houses should not be permitted to remain open at all hours. Our aim is to improve the public house and make it a more decent, a fit place for a man to take his wife and family, while the prohibitionists are doing their best to make them what they term hovels of filth."

The blame is on their heads not ours. We are willing to spend money in reforming public houses and in the last eighteen months have been giving all our efforts to formulate a license reform bill transferring the giving of licenses from non-descript justices of the peace to a governmental judicial committee, which will deal with licenses in special areas throughout the United Kingdom."

Local Option In Prospect.

The Rev. Henry Carter, a temperance member of the Control Board, says: "Intemperance has decreased greatly as a result of the restrictions during the war. Sicknes and mortality due to alcoholic diseases have diminished and social well-being has been enhanced. Our next step is to obtain temperance for the system of State Control of the liquor traffic and the next demand will be for a grant of local option powers throughout the United Kingdom."

The most recent declaration of the Labor party is in favor of the policy of State purchase of the liquor traffic, coupled with the grant of local option. Whether Great Britain will go wholly dry or America has done will depend on public opinion. This country never will be stamped into prohibition."

The manager of the Savoy Hotel says: "Although among our patrons we find that the restriction has tended to increase drinking, as owing to the construction of the act, prohibition of them by buying bottles, could drink in their own rooms, the labor side of the hotel has improved greatly. There is far less drinking among the servants, who would not afford the extra prices, and they do their work a great deal better."

Mr. Jones, one of the best known English reformers and temperance speaker, says:

It will last much longer if you use White Rock With it.
Your Grocer —

ITALY STILL DEAF TO JUGO-SLAVIA

Will Not Recede From Stand She Has Taken With Britain and France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. ROME, Feb. 1.—Italy absolutely will not recede from the stand she has taken in regard to the Adriatic question, it is learned from an official source here.

The Italian Government, feeling that it is supported by public opinion, is determined not to negotiate further with the Jugoslavians, who must accept the compromise offered or Italy will revert to the London pact.

Rome, Jan. 26 (delayed).—In an editorial dealing with the Jugoslavians, the Italian press has been very much provoked by the ultimatum of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations. The Italian press has been very much provoked by the ultimatum of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations. The Italian press has been very much provoked by the ultimatum of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations.

Belief is expressed by the Tribune that Jugoslavians cannot appeal to America, because the proposed compromise was presented by the Allies without participation by the United States. It says this "due to the defeat of President Wilson in his own country and the virtual withdrawal of America from the Peace Conference."

Paris, Feb. 1.—The French Government has not changed in any way its attitude on the Adriatic question adopted in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Council January 26. It is declared in the next authorized circles here.

The French delegation's decision was taken after the receipt of the note from Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, and was in full agreement with him.

It was added to-day that M. Millerand, the French Premier, stands ready to carry out the undertaking agreed upon by the French and British Governments. While abstaining from any initiative in the matter, M. Millerand is welcoming any suggestion from Rome and Belgrade in the interest of a prompt solution of the Adriatic question.

DI CELLERE'S WORK FOR ITALY SHOWN
His Solution of Adriatic Question Is Published.

Rome, Jan. 31 (delayed).—A further recital of the activities of the late Count V. Marchi di Cellere, former Italian Ambassador to the United States, is printed in the *Giornale d'Italia*. It describes the Ambassador's interviews during the Peace Conference with Colonel House, the American Ambassador, the expert on boundary questions attached to the American Peace Commission, and David H. Miller, legal expert. He agreed with Mr. Miller on the following solution of the Adriatic question:

First.—That Fiume shall be independent, but that it shall be a free city under the League of Nations.

Second.—That the Italian frontier in Istria shall not affect the railway between Fiume and St. Peter.

Third.—The Dalmatian coast to be assigned to Jugoslavians, except the cities of Zara and Sebenico, which shall be put under Italian sovereignty, but with their ports free.

Fourth.—The Dalmatian hinterland to be neutralized.

Fifth.—The Island of Pago to be considered part of the Dalmatian coast and assigned to Jugoslavians, Italy to receive the other islands claimed by her.

Sixth.—Valona (Avlona) to be given to Italy and also a mandate over Albania.

The *Giornale d'Italia* observes that Count di Cellere had obtained this arrangement more than Italy was now asking for.

ESTHONIANS ARREST YUDENITCH'S CAPTOR
Bolsheviks Also Report Desertion of Semenoff's Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Moscow wireless despatch received here reports that the Estonian authorities have arrested Gen. Blakovich, a former officer of the Russian Northwest Army, who is said to have been the captor of Gen. Yudenitch.

The despatch says a Polish division in Siberia has mutinied and murdered its officers and joined the Bolsheviks. It also asserts that Gen. Semenoff's troops have joined the Reds.

A semi-official despatch from Riga last week reported that Yudenitch, who was commander of the Russian Northwest Army, had been released as a result of pressure exerted by the French and British authorities at Riga. Blakovich, who was described as an adventurer, arrested Yudenitch as the result of personal animosity. A report of a Polish division revolting in Siberia was received through Manchurian sources some days ago.

EXCHANGE RATES EMBITTER FRENCH

Anti-American Feeling Nourished by Certain Interests and Newspapers.

CONFERENCE PROJECTED

New Finance Minister Will Ask for Meeting to Effect Stabilization.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. PARIS, Feb. 1.—The most important feature of the programme of the new Finance Minister of France is said to be his advocacy of an international conference to study the conditions affecting exchange rates with a view of stabilizing exchange between France, the United States and Great Britain. It is understood from information obtained from an authoritative source, that as soon as the Ministry has prepared a workable plan it will ask the French Foreign Office for assistance in calling a meeting of financial representatives of the Allies.

Although there is little difference between the French plan and the British scheme for an international financial conference, the two have a connection. The statement made the other day by a leading French financier that France has faced no national crisis, even during the war so serious as the present exchange situation, is accepted in all quarters as an expression of fact. The newspapers are flooded with suggestions for relief with urgent appeals to the Government for swift action.

Meanwhile the anti-American feeling due to the belief that the United States is chiefly responsible for the present crisis, is rising to an almost unbelievable degree and Americans here are becoming about as popular as the Germans. This anti-American feeling it must be said, is very ably nourished by certain interests and newspapers.

The following appears in *Le Matin* under a London date line:

"The money market and exchange is entirely in the hands of speculators, whose traffic is brutal, enormous, colossal, and whose source is in the United States. The Americans wish to purchase in the European markets very cheaply; they have made up their minds to do this and are putting the plan into execution. On the eve of some French or Belgian loan they begin depreciating the franc so that they are enabled to purchase those European loans with dollars at an advantageous average."

"The United States speaks of shutting down on any further loans to France. Are they really making any effort to keep their promise? No, they are forgetting them as they have forgotten all their other promises. We are entirely in the hands of the United States. They are playing with us like a cat with a mouse. It is only by the combined effort of all of us Europeans such as we made in order to vanquish the Germans that Europe can regain her financial supremacy."

Le Matin publishes this statement but fails to mention the "prominent banker" to whom the remarks are credited. This and a lot more deliberate anti-American propaganda like it is swallowed by the average Frenchman, who is rather naive when it comes to international finance. On the other hand, there are some well informed Frenchmen who understand the situation and know the causes, but they rarely take the trouble to correct the erroneous statements in the newspapers.

CARRERA CRITICISES AIRMEN.

Says Mexican Sovereignty Is Violated by Their Incursions.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—Criticism of American aviators flying over Mexican territory was again expressed by Luis Carrera, Secretary of the Treasury, in conversation with newspapermen yesterday. He referred especially to two flyers who have landed near Guerrero because their gasoline was exhausted.

The Secretary asserted that incursions were violations of sovereignty, and that representations would be made to Washington.

Day and Night Treatment.

"The essential point," Dr. de Gerin adds, "is to give this potent night and day every two hours. As soon as the temperature has fallen the doses are to be given less frequently. The bronchic secretions are rendered more fluid and the more easily expelled. The respiration is less labored and the cough is less fatiguing."

"The combination of these two means—'Seronol' and the ammoniacal solution—constitutes our method of treatment, and it is employed with constant success, provided it be employed in all cases of grip at the beginning. It is without danger and has no contra-indication."

"It must be understood that in certain cases grip leaves the patient in a more or less pronounced state of weakness, and tonics are indicated—strychnine associated with sparteine, for instance, and during the grip warm drinks, &c."

"In short, 'Seronol' is employed not only as a curative agent, but also as a preventive. In all cases in which it has been injected in persons who are particularly exposed—husbands, wife, children, nurse—they have remained unaffected, although in permanent contact with the sufferers from grip, and this is the case after two injections at an interval of forty-eight hours."

SOVIET PAVES WAY FOR FOREIGN TRADE
Authorizes Russian Cooperatives to Enter Relations With Europe and U. S.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Russian cooperative headquarters at Paris has received authorization from the Soviet Government to transact business with foreign countries. The announcement reads as follows:

"The Soviet Government permits the Central Union of Russian Cooperatives to enter into commercial relations with the cooperatives and business firms of western Europe, America and other countries."

"The Soviet Government has given the central union all guarantees concerning the protection of goods exported and imported by the cooperatives."

"The central union is ready to commence exchange immediately."

The Soviet Government will allow to pass safely delegates coming to and leaving Russia whose names are furnished by the representatives of the Russian cooperatives of central Europe."

BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE TOWN OF PEREKOP
Vienna Hears Odessa Is Taken by the Ukrainians.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Bolshevik communication received here this evening says: "We have captured Perekop town (in Taurida near the Black Sea) and driven the enemy out of his fortified positions on the Chernysk Peninsula, inflicting heavy losses. In the capture of Jolendinsk in the Kansk (East Siberia) region we took the whole of the second class battalion prisoner and captured five armored trains. We also occupied Nijneudinsk. The enemy is retreating in a panic eastward."

A Vienna despatch to the *Exchange Telegraph* Company under date of Friday says that according to the Ukrainian press the capture of the town and port of Odessa was effected by Ukrainian regulars reinforced by irregulars of the Kherson Government. There was hard fighting against Gen. Denikin's troops, most of whom were taken prisoner, while the remainder retreated into Rumanian territory, where they were dispersed.

'SERONOL' HELD TO BE CURE FOR 'FLU'

French Physician Declares Antiseptic Serum Is Sure Preventive.

INJECTED INTO MUSCLES

Dr. de Gerin Gives Formula Which He Says Any Chemist Can Prepare.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. PARIS, Feb. 1.—Dr. de Gerin, eminent French physician, has implicit faith in the efficacy of "Seronol," an antiseptic serum, in combating influenza and the pulmonary complications that are liable to follow in its wake. The physician holds that the serum possesses demonstrated preventive qualities and asserts more than 200 persons have been cured by it.

Dr. de Gerin places the so-called "Spanish grip" and influenza in the same category. The dangers of both, he asserts, lie in the complications affecting the kidneys, liver, heart and intestines. He declares grip is basically a microbial and infectious disease.

"It is therefore a question of rapidly disinfecting the organism," the physician said, "by furnishing it with the means of quickly disintoxicating itself and of increasing the force of individual resistance by counteracting the substances alexine, &c. Phagocytosis must be stimulated. The secretion must be modified and the elimination of toxins facilitated."

"This result may be obtained with 'Seronol,' a veritable tonic antiseptic serum. Every chemist can prepare this remedy in ampoules, just as well as the Rosin laboratories. The composition is as follows: Quacel, eucalyptol, camphor in sterilized olive oil."

Injected Without Pain.

"An ampoule is injected into the muscles of the hip and the process is not painful. There is no counter-indication for the doses administered; one ampoule a day for five or six days is sufficient. The injection should be made by the family physician."

"These different medicaments respond to all the indications of grip, since their reunion constitutes an energetic disinfectant of all the mucous membranes."

Dr. de Gerin gives the following formula of "Seronol" for one ampoule for an adult:

Quacel, 0.10 centigrammes; 2 grains; Eucalyptol, 0.50 centigrammes; 10 grains; Camphor, 0.50 centigrammes; 10 grains. Sterilized in olive oil. Sufficient to make an ampoule of three cubic centimetres.

"It is impossible to say beforehand which cases of grip pneumonia will have to be fought," continued the physician. "But if in every case of grip the 'Seronol' is employed at the commencement it will be cured in spite of the pneumonia—which may occur—and which will remain relatively benign."

Dr. de Gerin asserts the formula appearing in *Medicine Internationale* for December, 1919, has been used successfully against the pulmonary complication that follow grip. It is as follows:

Tincture of opium, 35 drops; Tincture of belladonna, 35 drops; Muriate of ammonia, 4 grammes; Syrup of orange flowers, 25 grammes; Simple syrup, 75 grammes; Distilled water, enough to make 250 grammes.

Dose: One tablespoon every two hours, night and day.

REUTER PRAISED FOR SCAPA FLOW SINKING
Warm Welcome Given Admiral by German Navy.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Jan. 31 (delayed).—Admiral von Reuter, the chief officer of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, who gave the order for the scuttling of the German warships there last June, arrived here to-day aboard the steamship *Lisboa*. The Admiral, who had been set free by the British authorities, was greeted by thousands along the harbor front, which was brilliantly decorated.

Admiral von Trotha, chief of the Admiralty, in his speech of welcome said to Von Reuter: "I have come here deeply moved to bid you the warmest welcome on behalf of the German navy and our dear fatherland. You stand before me as the last of our German high seas fleet, which once was so accustomed to victory. The ships you have not brought home. You at your lonely post gave the order to sink the fleet when you regarded the resumption of war as a fact."

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

A Remarkable Sale

for to-day (Monday) will comprise

Several Thousand Yards of Plain and Fancy Tricolette

36 inches wide, in an attractive variety of the smart colors (with a generous selection of all-white, all-black and the ever popular navy blue)

at the extraordinarily low price of

\$3.90 per yard

this being about one-half the price generally quoted for this quality.

(Silk Department, First Floor)

2

Experience Counts!

Have you named an expert to manage your estate?

"WILL the money I leave be properly handled?" Through a lifetime's labor most men have this problem in mind. But their efforts are often heavily discounted by failing to provide in advance for the wise handling of the money they leave.

The instances given below illustrate what often happens when money is left in inexperienced hands.

- In a recent daily paper we read, An inventory of the estate of Mrs. "C-C" filed today discloses that at the time of her death she held \$210,250 in stocks and \$62,286 in bonds, all of which are now considered worthless. Most of these are mining securities.
- Some years ago, Mr. "R"—a New England mechanical engineer died. To his wife he left a large block of stock in a traction company which was then paying handsome dividends. Some years later economic conditions forced the traction company into the hands of a receiver, and threw Mrs. "R's" support upon her two sons.
- In 1910, a Connecticut lawyer left his widow some \$50,000 in securities which at that time combined ready negotiability with good interest rate. But security values do fluctuate. And no expert eye was watching the intrinsic value of these issues. Result? To-day a decreased income coupled with increased costs are forcing this woman to unaccustomed and niggardly economies.

No man, we assume, wishes to fail deliberately in properly safeguarding his family's future welfare. With the serious consequences of such failure constantly coming before us, we feel that we may take the friendly liberty of suggesting an early discussion of—

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND

for safeguarding the money you leave

The plan is this:

- A Columbia Trust Fund is simply money set aside under the protection of the Columbia Trust Company and invested to provide periodical income for definite objects. All such investments are passed on by our Board of Directors' permanent Committee on Investments.
- Life insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.
- We will make investments of the Trust Fund for you in such securities as are lawful for Trustees, or, if you prefer, you can give us definite instructions to follow.
- Income from the Trust Fund will be paid in installments to whom you wish and when you wish and in the amount you wish.

The following officers will welcome the opportunity to give you further details—without obligation, of course. At our downtown office, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer. At our Fifth Avenue office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President. At our Bronx office, Mr. Berry, Manager. At our Harlem office, Mr. Baker, Manager.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT
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DIAMONDS
We buy diamonds and diamond jewelry from estates, individuals and banks.
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Diamond Dealer and Cash Buyer
5th Floor, THREE MAIDEN LANE.

Owego's Trolley Cars Burned.
OWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Fire caused by the explosion of a gasoline torch set to-day destroyed practically all the trolley stock of the Owego trolley line and caused a loss of \$200,000. Firemen fought the blaze in the big trolley barn with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero.